

## TRAITORS IN CAMP

Spanish Officers at Caimanera Go Over to the Insurgents.

## THEIR ACT DENOUNCED IN HAVANA

More Cases of Beri-Beri in District of Matanzas.

## GRINDING OF CANE BEGINS

HAVANA, December 9.—It was officially announced today from Spanish headquarters that a "group of rebels" has entered Caimanera, near Guantanamo, "favored by the treason of an officer."

Caimanera is the port of Guantanamo, and is situated fifteen miles by rail from the latter place. Caimanera is on the bay of Guantanamo, otherwise Cumberland harbor.

## Insurgent Force Was Small.

The insurgent force, the official report adds, consisted of forty guerrillas, volunteers and natives of Cuba. They are alleged to have plundered a store and to have carried off the sum of \$30,000, which was on a wharf, and which had recently arrived at Caimanera from Havana. It is also said that the insurgents killed the police inspectors and two gendarmes on duty and seriously wounded a Spanish postmaster named Jose Vigil.

More Spanish guerrillas, the official announcement concludes, have joined the insurgents.

The efforts made to defeat the dock recently towed to Cuba from England, which was submerged on Monday last while undergoing trials, have proved futile. The sinking of the dock is said to have been due to the pump becoming disabled.

Marshal Blanco, the captain general, has ordered the distribution of rations among the concentrados to be stopped, \$100,000 having been distributed among them in lieu of rations.

## More Cases of Beri-Beri.

Advices from Matanzas show that more cases of beri-beri have occurred there. The grinding of sugar cane, it is officially announced, has commenced on the plantations of Florida and San Vicente.

The insurgent brigadier, Gen. Lino Perez, who was captured by the Spanish troops on the heights of Bana, has been released. The Spanish troops at Roque, in the district of Sancti Spiritus, province of Santa Clara, according to an official announcement, have been engaged with a number of insurgents, several of whom were killed. The troops, it is added, also captured several insurgent leaders, a large quantity of arms and ammunition, while the insurgent Col. Saniti and an insurgent major afterward surrendered to the government force.

## BRYAN A SUCCESSFUL SHOT.

Bags Forty-Three Ducks While Hunting in Texas.

GALVESTON, TEX., December 9.—William J. Bryan and party returned last night from their duck hunting trip to Lake Surprise, in Chambers county.

Mr. Bryan carried off the palm by bagging forty-three ducks, of which twelve were canvasbacks. He expressed himself as having had a delightful trip, and appeared to be in the best of health.

After dinner Mr. Bryan departed for San Antonio, where he will be joined by Mrs. Bryan and ex-consul General Crittenden for a tour of Mexico.

Mr. Bryan is expected to reach home about January 16.

## CLYDE ENCOUNTERED HEAVY GALES

P. and O. Steamer Reaches Valetta After a Tempestuous Passage.

VALETTA, Island of Malta, December 9.—The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Clyde, Capt. Gordon, which was overdue at this port, has arrived here from Marseilles.

The Clyde encountered a terrific hurricane in the Gulf of Lyons during which all her storm sails were blown to shreds and her commander was compelled to heave to for forty-eight hours.

## COL. HAYS' FAMILY STARTLED.

Explosion of Sewer Gas in House Adjoining the Ambassador's.

LONDON, December 9.—An explosion of sewer gas, which started a fire, shattered windows and damaged a house adjoining that of the United States ambassador, Col. John Hay, caused much excitement among the inhabitants of Carlton House Terrace today.

## MINERS DEFY THE SHERIFF.

Participants in Recent Lynching in Arkansas Are at Bay.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 9.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: The report is received here from Jenny Lind, Sebastian county, that the miners at Bonanza have acknowledged their participation in the lynching of Constable Murray. It is said they have sent word to Sebastian officers that if they wanted to arrest any of their number to come down into the shafts of the mine and get all they want.

They are well supplied with dynamite, and it is known that their purpose is to blow up the mine if an effort is made to apprehend them. The mine is surrounded by a strong posse, the sheriff being in command. He says he will force the miners to capitulate even if he has to fire the mine. There are about 300 miners there to have had a hand in the lynching, and he believes is expected to follow the apprehension of the culprits.

## AN INDIGNANT BRITON.

Was Illegally Arrested on the Streets of Troy, N. Y.

The British government, through its ambassador here, has brought the case of Patrick Barrett of Montreal to the attention of the State Department, with a view to an official investigation. The representations made in behalf of Barrett claim redress for alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment at an early hour in the morning at Troy, N. Y., several weeks since.

Barrett was very indignant over his arrest, and, being a British subject, reported the matter to the British embassy at Washington for redress. He is not regarded as of much consequence, but the result merely of over-zealousness on the part of a policeman, and is not likely to reach the grade of a diplomatic incident.

## Treasury Reports.

The final and full edition of the report of Secretary Gage, including the reports of all bureau officers and a multitude of tables, will be issued by the government printing office next week. For years previous to this the report has not made its appearance for several months after the assembling of Congress. Assistant Secretary Vandervliet, however, is an old newspaper man, and believes in putting a matter through when it has started.

## THE LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

Leaders in the House Reach a General Understanding.

Appropriation Bills to Be Disposed of as Fast as They Are Ready for Consideration.

Although no formal action has been taken, a pretty general understanding has been reached by the leaders in the House of Representatives as to the course of legislation in the near future. This contemplates the disposal of appropriation bills as fast as they are ready for consideration.

After these the bankruptcy bill will be given the first opportunity for a hearing. This measure will be reported by Chairman Henderson of the judiciary committee before the holiday recess, but it will not be taken up by the House until after the recess. It is understood that Speaker Reed and the committee on rules will be disposed to give this bill every advantage in the way of securing early time for debate.

It is equally well understood that for the present there will be no effort to take up financial legislation on the floor of the House. This is due mainly to the fact that a strong impression prevails among members of the House that the committee on banking and currency will not be able to reconcile the many conflicting interests in the subject of the bill.

These representatives of the committee, and are so much at variance that it is not expected that any bill will be introduced in the subject. Under such circumstances the purpose is to await the action, or the decision, in that regard.

The ways and means committee will do nothing at present in the way of framing financial legislation. If, however, it becomes known that the committee on banking and currency is at a standstill, then the ways and means committee will enter the field of financial legislation, and will endeavor to bring forward a bill to meet the present financial requirements.

In the meantime, the subject will be kept in the background as much as possible, and even discussed among members in lieu of rations.

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## OUTLINING THE WORK

Congressional Committees Meet and Decide on Action.

## CHAIRMAN HITT'S SUBCOMMITTEES

Bill to Prohibit Pelagic Sealing to Be Pushed.

## THE TWELFTH CENSUS

The committee on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives held its first meeting today and outlined its line of action on the important foreign questions now pending. Chairman Hitt announced the following subcommittee to deal with Cuban affairs: Adams of Pennsylvania, Heatwole of Minnesota and Berry of Kentucky. The subcommittee to consider Hawaiian affairs is Hitt of Illinois, Smith of Michigan and Dinsmore of Arkansas.

The committee determined to report at once the bill prohibiting American citizens from conducting pelagic sealing in Bering sea, and an understanding was reached that the bill would be pushed to final passage before the holidays. It was also determined that the members of the committee would call in a body on the Secretary of State tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Much interest was shown in the initial meeting of the committee, as it was felt it might bring an indication of the general line of policy toward Cuba and the other subjects before the committee. The announcement of the Cuban and Hawaiian subcommittees, no reference was made to either of these subjects, as all of the time of the committee is being devoted to the question of sealing in Bering sea. On this question considerable discussion occurred, which showed a general sentiment toward restricting American sealers to the coast of Great Britain adopted the same restrictions.

Mr. Adams asked a number of questions in this line, his purpose being to show the United States was placing limitations on its own citizens, while other nations were free to conduct poaching operations at will. To this the answer was made that the express purpose of the government in securing this legislation was to take away the last ground of objection which other nations offered against the complete suspension of pelagic sealing. Although the extermination of the seal herd was not discussed at length, it was pointed out as one of the measures which might have to be resorted to if a general agreement to stop pelagic sealing was not reached.

The committee found plenty of material before it on all the important foreign questions. These were in the form of bills and resolutions, some of which were introduced at various periods which have never been taken up by the committee.

At the close of the session, but which could not be considered at that time as the committee had not been appointed.

All the phases of the subject were represented in the measures presented. The most important of these was the Morgan joint resolution, which passed the Senate at the last session and is now referred to this committee. It recognizes a state of war as existing between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, and declares that the United States will maintain strict neutrality between the two belligerents.

For Hawaiian Annexation. The annexation of Hawaii is proposed in various propositions before the committee. Mr. Sulzer has a bill making Hawaii a territory, assuming the Hawaiian debt, and providing for the appointment of commissioners to recommend a plan of government for the island. Mr. King of Utah has a bill on the same lines. Mr. Spalding of Michigan proposes the creation of Hawaii as a state of the Union, with one representative in Congress for the present.

The committee at the extra session and the committee are those for an investigation of the consular and diplomatic system, as proposed by McCall of Maine; and another, authorizing the President to call a conference at Washington to secure general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, proposed by Mr. Beach of Ohio; and a third, authorizing the President to call a conference at Washington to secure general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, proposed by Mr. Beach of Ohio; and a third, authorizing the President to call a conference at Washington to secure general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine, proposed by Mr. Beach of Ohio.

These measures were referred to subcommittees, and for the present they form a nucleus of action on foreign subjects.

## Reorganizing Indian Territory.

The work of preparation of the Indian appropriation bill will be begun immediately in the House committee on Indian affairs and probably the bill will be reported to the House early in January. There are many important matters before it, but everything now will give way to the appropriation bill. The most important subjects are the vexatious problems in the Indian territory, involving the reorganization of the territory in matters relating to the Indians. The Dawes Indian commission, which is negotiating with the five tribes, but the outlook is not very encouraging, and some important legislation has been planned.

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## Benton of Missouri on Indian Territory matters.

The session was devoted to the consideration of the Senate resolution extending from January 1 to June 30 next the date of operation of the act extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts over most of the crimes committed anywhere in Indian territory.

No action was taken, it being deemed advisable to await further information from the Dawes commission and others in Indian territory.

## Government and Kansas Pacific.

The Senate committee on Pacific railroads today authorized a favorable report on the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Morgan directing the Attorney General to send to the Senate a full statement of his proceedings concerning the lien of the government upon the Kansas Pacific railroad, striking out that portion of the resolution calling for a statement in regard to agreements concerning the sale of the road.

It is understood that the passage of the resolution is agreeable to the Attorney General, and the opinion was expressed in the meeting that its passage would preclude any action upon the bill pending yesterday. Chairman Hitt, providing means for foreclosing the Kansas Pacific mortgage.

## The Mississippi's Condition.

The Senate committee on commerce today heard an informal report from Senator Nelson, chairman of the subcommittee to examine and report upon the condition of the Mississippi river. The subcommittee will make a full report and will be authorized to continue and complete the investigation.

A favorable report was made on the bill of census at salary of the assistant director, a chief clerk and five chief statisticians.

## The Twelfth Census.

The Senate committee on census today authorized Senator Carter to report favorably the bill introduced at the last session of Congress to provide for the twelfth census and for subsequent censuses, with an amendment taking the chief clerk, the assistant clerk and the chief statistician out of the classified service, as provided in the original bill. The bill provides for the immediate appointment of a director of census at salary of the assistant director, a chief clerk and five chief statisticians.

## Use of the Old Library.

The question of jurisdiction over the space in the Capitol recently vacated by the Congressional Library, which has arisen between the Senate committees on rules and public buildings and grounds, was brought up at the meeting of the latter committee today, and Chairman Hitt directed the committee to ask that the Aldrich resolution relating to the division of this space be taken up in the Senate. This committee concedes jurisdiction to the committee on public buildings and grounds when the latter to rooms when constructed, but contends that the work of constructing new rooms should be under the supervision of the committee on rules and public buildings.

The opinion was quite general that a portion of the space should be reserved for a complete reference library.

## TO MAKE AN ISSUE ON CUBA.

The purpose of the Democrats in Congress. It appears that the purpose of the democratic caucus to be held at an early date is to make an issue with the administration and the Speaker of the House on Cuba. While the Democrats are not a unit on this question of Cuba, they are so nearly so that the opposition in the party can be considered for political purposes as being so slight as not to interfere with the carrying out of a pro-Cuban program. It is expected that the caucus will decide that the minority shall insist upon the consideration of the Cuban resolution. The President and the Speaker opposing this, they will endeavor to make an issue before the country.

They are encouraged in this course by the belief that the country is strongly in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and that a large number, if not a majority, of the Republicans in the House have similar sympathies. The Democrats have strong hopes that the question of Cuba will be the republican side of the House, and that possibly they may draw enough support from that side of the House to defeat the Speaker and the republican majority. But whatever the result may be, they want to assume the attitude of friendliness to the insurgents in opposition to the negative course of the administration.

The resolution having already passed the Senate, if it should get through the House, it would be a successful President would be confronted with the necessity of either putting it into force or else vetoing it. They calculate that a veto would render the administration extremely unpopular, and, therefore, they think they see a party advantage in the program laid down. What they expect, however, is that the administration will not carry out the resolution, and the foreign affairs committee will be exerted to prevent the question from coming before the House for the power of Congress to give it effect.

The recognition of the Cuban insurgents will appear as a party policy supported by the Republicans generally, with just a few pro-administration voices, to give point to the democratic position.

## CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION.

## Relations of the Two Branches of the Government.

The present administration is taking a very different course in its relations with Congress from that followed while Mr. Cleveland was President. Yesterday Secretary Sherman visited the Capitol and held conversations with a number of senators. Today Secretary Alger was on the floor of the Senate some time, meeting quite a number of senators, and giving utterance to the last administration that has been at the Capitol on the part of cabinet officers, and it was a rare sight to see a member of the cabinet in the Senate or House.

The true relation between Congress and the administration is power is never oversteered by some senators. The framing of resolutions calling upon departmental officers to give desired information on public matters is frequently happens that these resolutions are worked out by the Senate. Senator Cockrell is firmly of the opinion that Congress should "direct" and not "request" the administration.

Today Senator Davis introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to give some information about a proposed bill to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to "direct" cabinet officers to do what they desire have no idea that they are more apt to get what they want through such a change of language, and they want to keep before the public officials the fact that Congress is supreme and has the right to direct what it wants done.

## HAWAIIAN NATIVE DELEGATION.

They Were at the Capitol Opposing Annexation.

The so-called native Hawaiian commission, headed by Dr. Hiramson, who is in Washington to oppose annexation, were at the Capitol today and had Senator Hoar introduce in the Senate their petition, signed by Hawaiians, against annexation. The fact that Senator Hoar introduced the petition, while watching the early drift of the volunteers, asking the question that they were working against the treaty.

## PLANTING AUTONOMY

Havana Said to Be Under Tentative Home Rule.

## VOLUNTEERS A POWDER-BOX ELEMENT

Insurgents in Pinar Del Rio Not to Be Placated.

## SPAIN PREPARES FOR WAR

Getting Ready to Meet President McKinley's Threat to Intervene.

Tone of the Madrid Press is Decidedly Hostile to the United States.

## MR. CANNON'S APPEAL

He Warns His Colleagues Against Extravagant Appropriations.

## ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

The House Takes Up the Pension Bill.

## A HAWAIIAN PETITION

The House of Representatives today got down to serious work. Representative Jerry Simpson (Kan.) was in his seat for the first time this session, and was warmly greeted by his colleagues.

After some preliminary business the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payne (N. Y.) in the chair, for the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, which was reported yesterday.

The bill carries \$41,121,500, of which \$11,280,000 are for examining surgeons, salaries of agents, clerk hire and the other items for the execution of the pension laws.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.), in charge of the bill, explained the different items.

Surplus Instead of Deficit. Mr. Stone then yielded to Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, who took occasion to make a general statement of the estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the public service of 1899 for the purpose, he said, of disabusing the minds of members and the country of a false impression made by a comparison of these estimates with those for 1890 when the estimated revenues for 1890 were \$42,000,000, the expenditures \$94,000,000, showing an estimated deficit of \$52,000,000. Under the last sundry civil bill introduced by the Secretary, he pointed out that this year for 1899 of river and harbor work, \$3,000,000 of which had not been authorized by law. If this sum, not heretofore included in the estimates, were deducted there would be an estimated surplus of \$6,000,000 instead of a deficit.

Last year the estimates under the last tariff act was \$46,000,000. If the \$17,000,000 for river and harbor work for which the estimates for 1899 were \$17,000,000, the estimates for 1899 would have been \$63,000,000. Mr. Cannon said it might be that the expenditures for 1899 would be \$63,000,000, the estimated deficit of \$18,000,000. If he should prove to be right, Mr. Cannon pointed out that the estimates for 1899 would be \$63,000,000, the estimated deficit of \$18,000,000. If he should prove to be right, Mr. Cannon pointed out that the estimates for 1899 would be \$63,000,000, the estimated deficit of \$18,000,000.

Mr. Allen (Miss.) attacked Mr. Cannon's statement in a speech that set the House into a roar of laughter. He commended Mr. Cannon for his statement, but he pointed out that the figures of chairman of the appropriations did not do the situation justice. He produced figures that showed an estimated deficit of \$18,000,000 for 1899, and \$19,000,000 in pension expenditures during the next fiscal year. The maximum had been reached.

"This question of the maximum of the pension roll," observed Mr. Allen, "is one of the things that has protracted my stay in Congress. When I first came here they were talking of the maximum. I stayed ten or fifteen years to see it, but it has not yet come, and I guess I'll have to come back again."

Mr. Allen attacked the Dingley law as a revenue producer, picturing the intense feeling before the appropriations committee means committed at the extra session to call a bill on the statute books that would strike a balance between the receipts and expenditures of the federal government, and of anxiety on Mr. Dingley's part next spring at another extra session called for the same purpose.

Mr. Allen then seriously criticised some of the classes of pensions granted. In conclusion, he spoke of the hardships this great tax burden placed on the people of the south, who were, he said, being relentlessly burdened by the gold standard and 4-cent cotton.

Mr. Deamond (Mo.) followed with some additional criticism of some of the classes on the pension rolls. When Mr. Lacey concluded Mr. Allen again got the floor and disclaimed any intention of attacking the pension rolls. He said he could not but marvel at the fact that 970,000 names were now on the rolls, and that there were 20,000 applications in the pension office. There had been but 2,200,000 men in the federal army, and he was reminded of a meeting between the blue and gray reunion. They were felicitating themselves on the disappearance of all hostility.

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